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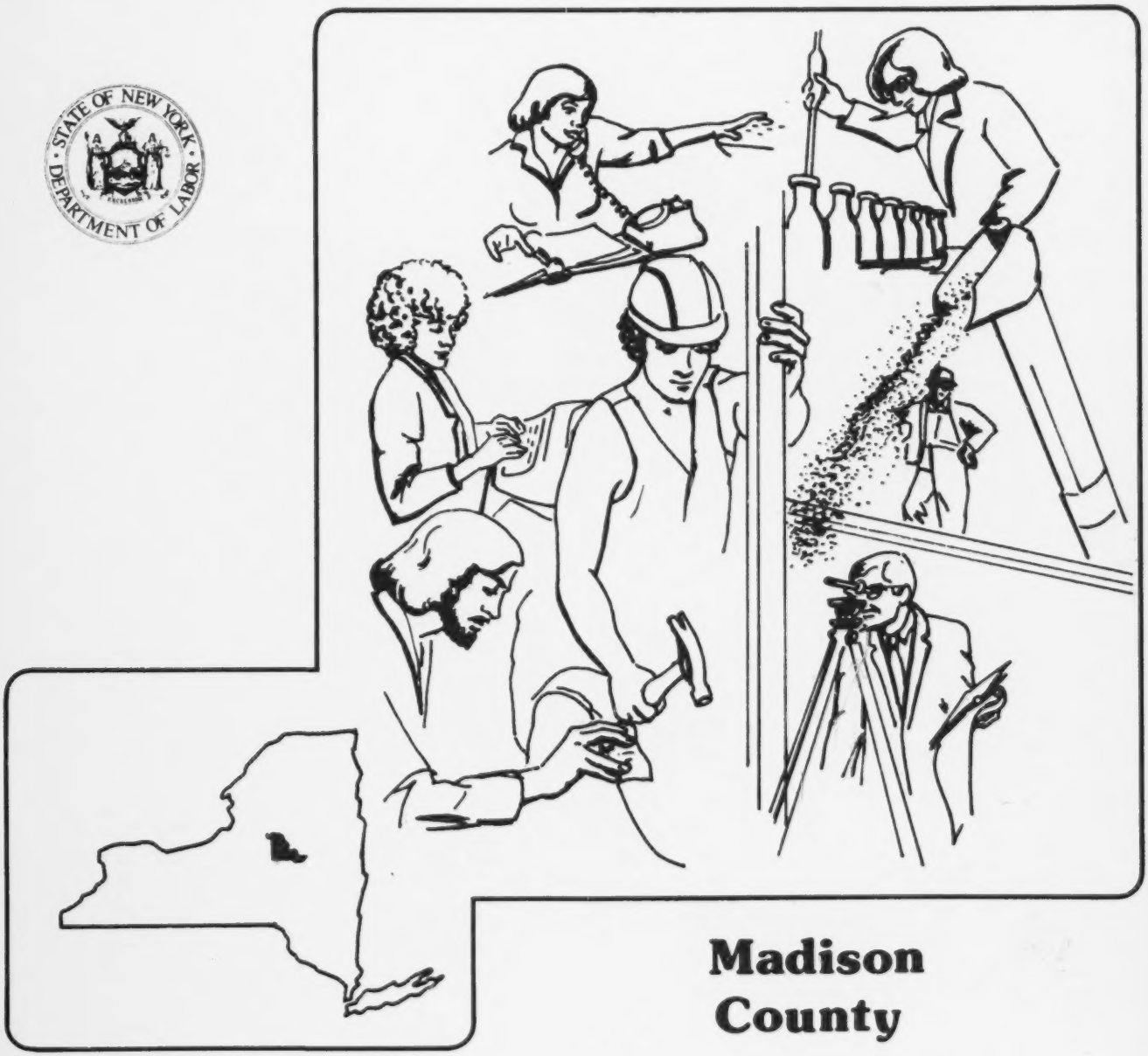
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics



Madison County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

MADISON COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

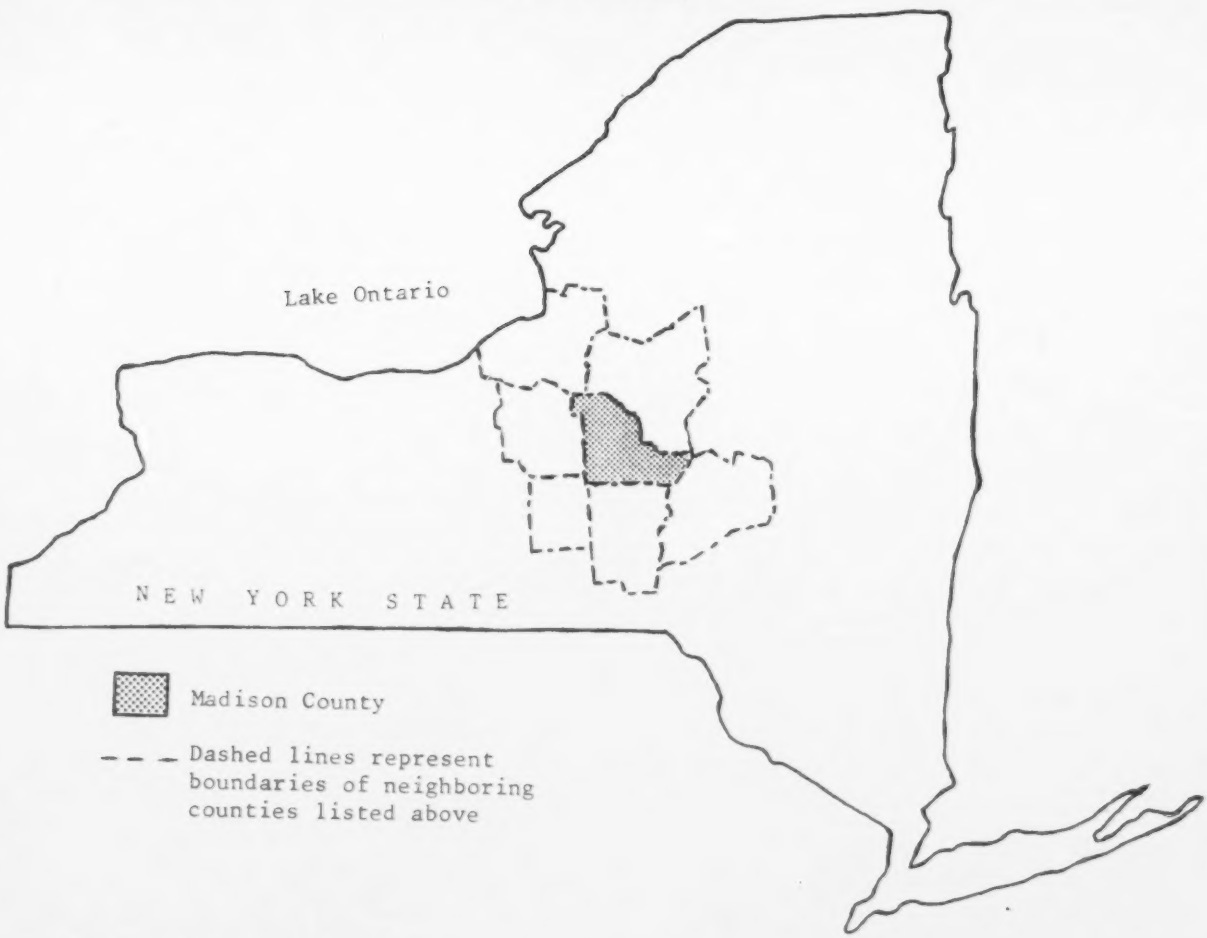
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Madison County is located in central New York State approximately 9 miles east of the City of Syracuse. It is bordered by Oneida, Otsego, Chenango, Cortland, Onondaga, and Oswego counties. (See Map 1.)

Map 1. County Location
Madison County



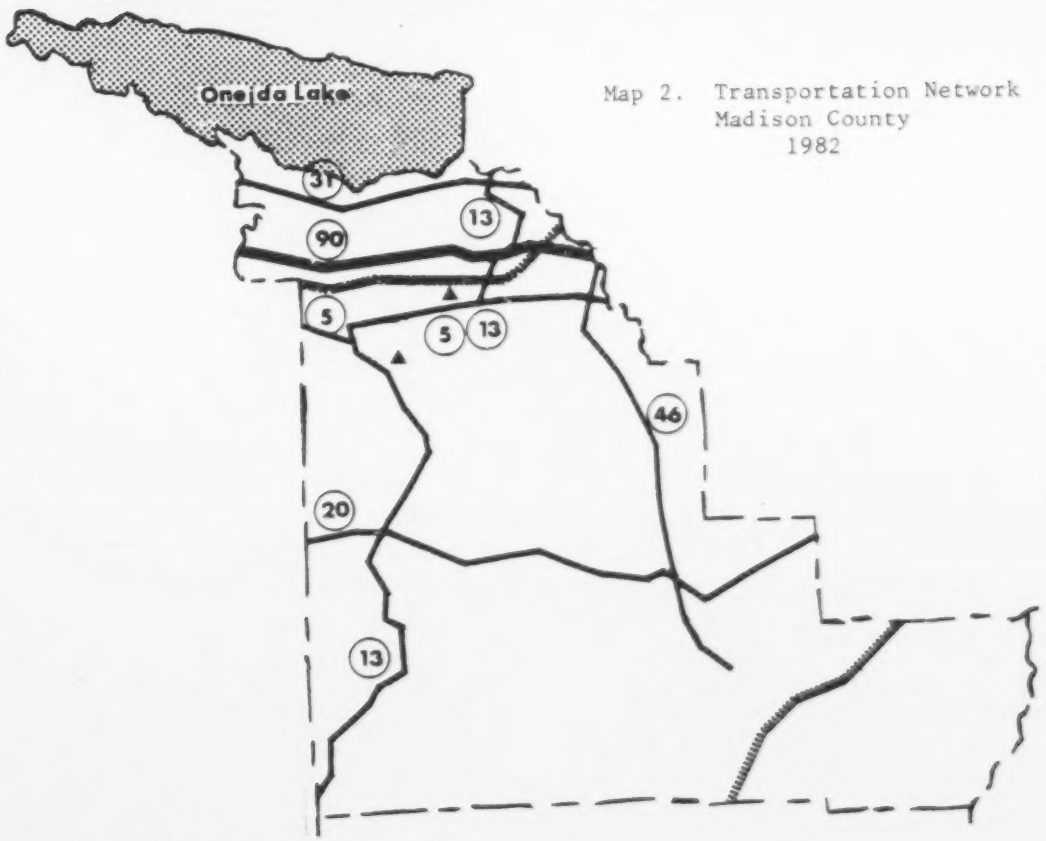
Transportation Facilities

Highways--Madison County's network of highways interconnects the population centers in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment areas in neighboring counties. The New York State thruway, a controlled access toll highway (motorists may enter or exit at interchange number 34 at Canastota), passes through the northern half of the County providing an excellent 4-lane link to areas east and wast of the County. Routes 5, 20, and 31 serve local east-west traffic as well as through traffic. Routes 13 and 46 are the primary highways running north and south (see Map 2).

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) operates two lines which pass through the County and make freight stops in Canastota and Oneida. Although there are no passenger stations in Madison County, passengers may board AMTRAK in nearby Syracuse or Rome.

Waterways--Oneida Lake links Madison County to the statewide system of waterways.

Air Transportation--Madison County has 2 public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Luther Airport (Chittenango) and the Canastota Airport (Canastota). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines. these services are available at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport in neighboring Onondaga County.



Map 2. Transportation Network
Madison County
1982

Primary two-lane highways

Four-lane highways

Railroads

Public airports

Public waterways

Land Characteristics

The terrain of the County varies substantially from the relatively flat region near Oneida Lake, in its northern regions, to the rolling foothills of the Catskill mountains in southeastern sections. Much of the land is suitable for agriculture, 40.8 percent of the land was used for this purpose in 1968. Madison County is generally more rural than the State as a whole. As Table 1 indicates, only 1.9 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while 4.1 percent of the land statewide was put to these uses.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
MADISON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Madison County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	658.7	49,374.4
Active agriculture	40.8	21.9
Woodlands, forest	18.1	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	24.3	17.6
Wet lands	4.8	4.2
Water	1.2	4.6
Residential high density	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	0.9	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.5	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.3	1.2
Transportation	0.2	0.5
Inactive or under construction	7.8	6.7

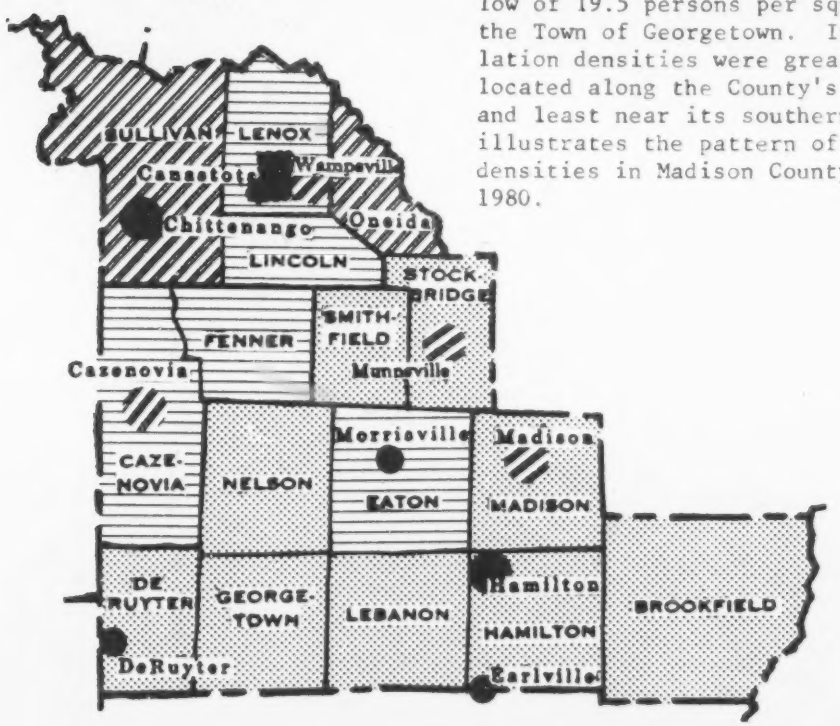
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Madison County was 65,150. The population density of 98.9 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 34th among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 2,707.0 persons per square mile in the Village of Morrisville to a low of 19.5 persons per square mile in the Town of Georgetown. In general, population densities were greatest in towns located along the County's northern border and least near its southern border. Map 3 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Madison County, by town, for 1980.

Map 3. Population Densities
By County Subdivision
Madison County
1980



0 to 49.9 persons per square mile

50 to 99.9 persons per square mile

100 to 999.9 persons per square mile

1,000 or more persons per square mile

NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Madison County's population increased by 60.7 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate that between 1900 and 1940 the County population varied by less than 5 percent. Over the next 30 years a sustained growth of nearly 60 percent occurred. The population of Madison County continued to grow during the seventies, although the rate of growth was much slower than during the three preceding decades. Graph 1 presents Madison County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Madison County.

GRAPH 1

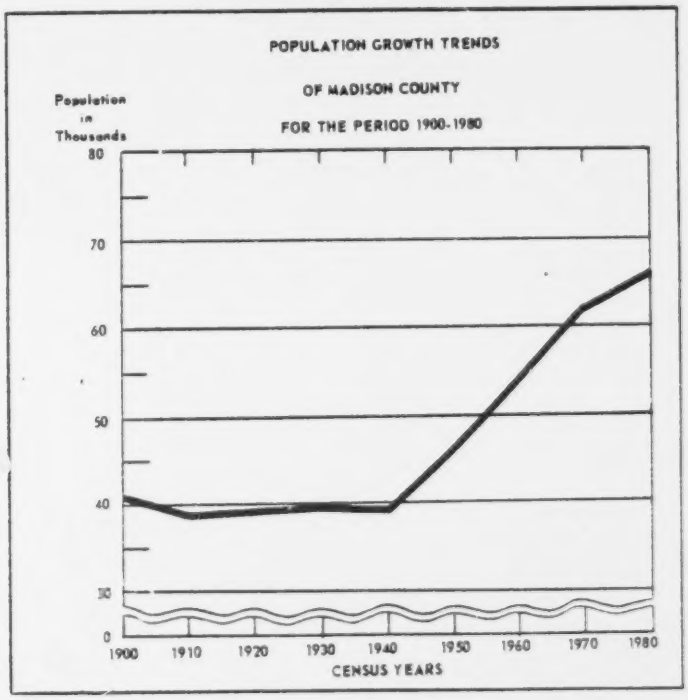


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND MADISON COUNTY
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Madison County
1900	7,268,894	40,545
1910	9,113,614	39,289
1920	10,385,227	39,535
1930	12,588,066	39,790
1940	13,479,142	39,598
1950	14,830,192	46,214
1960	16,782,304	54,635
1970	18,241,266	62,864
1980	17,557,288	65,150

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND MADISON COUNTY
1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Madison County
1900-1910	25.4	-3.1
1910-1920	14.0	0.6
1920-1930	21.2	0.6
1930-1940	7.1	-0.5
1940-1950	10.0	16.7
1950-1960	13.2	18.2
1960-1970	8.7	15.1
1970-1980	-3.8	3.6
1900-1980	141.5	60.7

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1, and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Madison County's population grew by 41.0 percent between 1950 and 1980. Among the County's towns and villages, however, growth rates varied considerably. For example, the Village of Chittenango grew by 228.2 percent, but the Village of Earlville declined by 7.3 percent. In general, towns located closest to Onondaga County grew most rapidly as bedroom communities sprang up along major commuter routes to Syracuse. Population declines occurred only in the City of Oneida and the villages of Earlville and DeRuyter. Tables 4 and 5 present census population counts and growth rates for Madison County subdivisions in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
MADISON COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Oneida City	11,325	11,677	11,658	10,810
Places 2,500-9,999				
Canastota Village	4,458	4,896	5,033	4,773
Cazenovia Village	1,946	2,584	3,031	2,599
Chittenango Village	1,307	3,180	3,605	4,290
Hamilton Village	3,507	3,348	3,636	3,725
Morrisville Village	1,250	1,304	2,296	2,707
Places under 2,500				
DeRuyter Village	561	627	643	542
Earlville Village (part)	671	634	673	622
Madison Village	335	327	386	396
Munnsville Village	412	391	435	499
Wampsville Village	379	564	586	569
Towns				
Brookfield Town	1,841	1,990	2,064	2,037
Cazenovia Town	3,969	4,968	6,092	5,880
(Cazenovia Village)	(1,946)	(2,584)	(3,031)	(2,599)
DeRuyter Town	1,165	1,290	1,366	1,349
(DeRuyter Village)	(561)	(627)	(643)	(542)
Eaton Town	2,854	3,196	4,458	5,182
(Morrisville Village)	(1,250)	(1,304)	(2,296)	(2,707)
Fenner Town	852	900	1,321	1,580
Georgetown Town	616	633	816	779
Hamilton Town	5,455	5,438	5,906	6,027
(Earlville Village-part)	(671)	(634)	(673)	(622)
(Hamilton Village)*	(3,507)	(3,348)	(3,636)	(3,725)
Lebanon Town	890	880	969	1,117
Lenox Town	6,515	7,729	8,871	8,539
(Canastota Village)	(4,458)	(4,896)	(5,033)	(4,773)
(Wampsville Village)	(379)	(564)	(586)	(569)
Lincoln Town	924	1,102	1,168	1,722
Madison Town	1,615	1,915	2,221	2,314
(Madison Village)	(335)	(327)	(386)	(396)
Nelson Town	993	1,170	1,410	1,495
Smithfield Town	758	804	864	1,001
Stockbridge Town	1,537	1,574	1,711	1,947
(Munnsville Village)	(412)	(391)	(435)	(499)
Sullivan Town	4,905	9,369	11,969	13,371
(Chittenango Village)*	(1,307)	(3,180)	(3,605)	(4,290)
TOTAL: Madison County	46,214	54,635	62,864	65,150

* Part of Earlville Village is located in Chenango County; the total population in 1950 was 945, in 1960 it was 1,004. Part of Hamilton Town annexed to Hamilton Village. Part of Lenox Town annexed to Canastota Village. Parts of Sullivan Town annexed to Chittenango Village.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
MADISON COUNTY
1950-1980

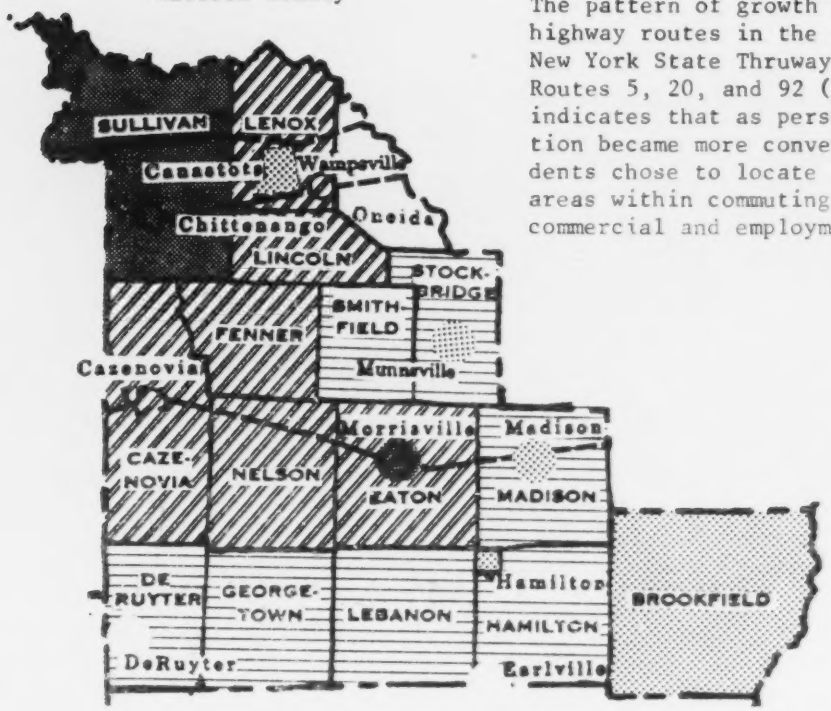
Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Oneida City	3.1	-0.2	-7.3	-4.5
Places 2,500-9,999				
Canastota Village	9.8	2.8	-5.2	7.1
Cazenovia Village	32.8	17.3	-14.3	33.6
Chittenango Village	143.3	13.4	19.0	228.2
Hamilton Village	-4.5	8.6	2.4	6.2
Morrisville Village	4.3	76.1	17.9	116.6
Places under 2,500				
DeRuyter Village	11.8	2.6	-15.7	-3.4
Earlville Village	-5.5	6.2	-7.6	-7.3
Madison Village	-2.4	18.0	2.6	18.2
Munnsville Village	-5.1	11.3	14.7	21.1
Wampsville Village	48.8	3.9	-2.9	50.1
Towns				
Brookfield Town	8.1	3.7	-1.3	10.6
Cazenovia Town	25.2	22.6	-3.5	48.1
(Cazenovia Village)	(32.8)	(17.3)	(-14.3)	(33.6)
DeRuyter Town	10.7	5.9	-1.2	15.8
(DeRuyter Village)	(11.8)	(2.6)	(-15.7)	(-3.4)
Eaton Town	12.0	39.5	16.2	81.6
(Morrisville Village)	(4.3)	(76.1)	(17.9)	(116.6)
Fenner Town	5.6	46.8	19.6	85.4
Georgetown Town	2.8	28.9	-4.5	26.5
Hamilton Town	-0.3	8.6	2.0	10.5
(Earlville Village-part)	(-5.5)	(6.2)	(-7.6)	(-7.3)
(Hamilton Village)*	(-4.5)	(8.6)	(2.4)	(6.2)
Lebanon Town	-1.1	10.1	15.3	25.5
Lenox Town	18.6	14.8	-3.7	31.1
(Canastota Village)	(9.8)	(2.8)	(-5.2)	(7.1)
(Wampsville Village)	(48.8)	(3.9)	(-2.9)	(50.1)
Lincoln Town	19.3	6.0	47.4	86.4
Madison Town	18.6	16.0	4.2	43.3
(Madison Village)	(-2.4)	(18.0)	(2.6)	(18.2)
Nelson Town	17.8	20.5	6.0	50.6
Smithfield Town	6.1	7.5	15.9	32.1
Stockbridge Town	2.4	8.7	13.8	26.7
(Munnsville Village)	(5.1)	(11.3)	(14.7)	(21.1)
Sullivan Town	91.0	27.8	11.7	172.6
(Chittenango Village)*	143.3	13.4	19.0	228.2
TOTAL: Madison County	18.2	15.1	3.6	41.0

* Part of Earlville Village is located in Chenango County; the total population in 1950 was 945, in 1960 it was 1,004. Part of Hamilton Town annexed to Hamilton Village. Part of Lenox Town annexed to Canastota Village. Parts of Sullivan Town annexed to Chittenango Village.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Madison County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 43.4 percent of the County population but, by 1980, rural residents comprised 51.6 percent of the total. Village populations expanded by 5,381 during the period, but the growth in rural areas was much greater; rural populations increased by 13,555 persons. The pattern of growth followed the major highway routes in the County, i.e., the New York State Thruway--Route 90, and Routes 5, 20, and 92 (see Map 4). This indicates that as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 By County Subdivision Madison County



Population decline

0 to 24.9% growth

25% to 49.9% growth

50% to 99.9% growth

100% or more growth

NOTE: Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Madison County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 24.4 years in 1970 to 27.5 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 32.5 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 25.3 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex for Madison County in 1980.

GRAPH 2

COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

MADISON COUNTY

1970 AND 1980

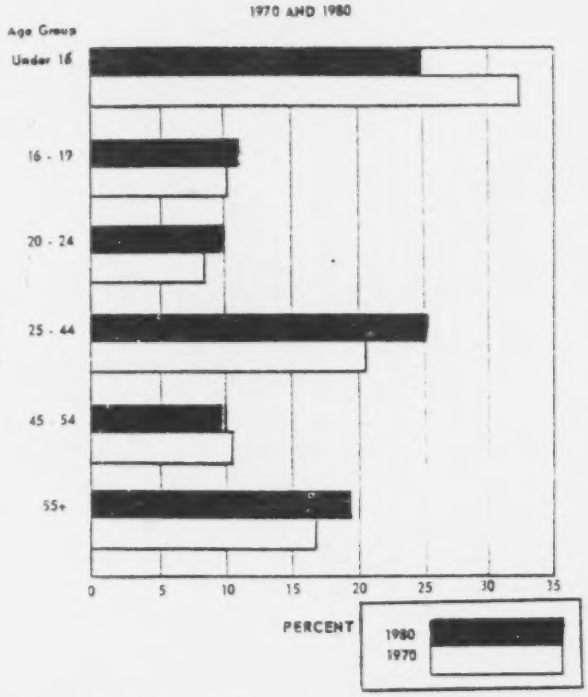


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
MADISON COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	16,514	25.4	8,509	26.5	8,005	24.2
16-19 years	7,381	11.3	3,695	11.5	3,686	11.1
20-21 years	3,216	4.9	1,742	5.4	1,474	4.5
22-29 years	7,858	12.1	3,870	12.1	3,988	12.1
30-44 years	11,672	17.9	5,780	18.1	5,892	17.8
45-54 years	6,064	9.3	2,944	9.2	3,120	9.4
55-64 years	5,855	9.0	2,822	8,8	3,033	9.2
65 or over	6,590	10.1	2,704	8.4	3,886	11.7
TOTAL	65,150	100.0	32,066	100.0	33,084	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	27.5	26.1	28.7
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution			
Percent of total			
County	100.0	49.2	50.8
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Madison County's population was 98.6 percent white, 0.7 percent black, 0.3 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.5 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Madison County residents by County subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
MADISON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Madison County	65,150	64,236	472	161	155	126	336
Brookfield Town	2,037	2,020	12	2	-	3	12
Cazenovia Town	5,880	5,817	33	5	15	10	26
(Cazenovia Village)	(2,599)	(2,562)	(27)	(1)	(9)	-	(15)
DeRuyter Town	1,349	1,347	-	2	-	-	10
(DeRuyter Village)	(542)	(542)	-	-	-	-	1
Eaton Town	5,182	5,065	68	6	8	35	42
(Morrisville Village)	(2,707)	(2,612)	(66)	(4)	(6)	(19)	(32)
Fenner Town	1,580	1,576	2	-	2	-	5
Georgetown Town	779	701	68	3	1	6	11
Hamilton Town	6,027	5,857	83	6	57	24	52
(Earlville Village-part)	(622)	(621)	-	(1)	-	-	(6)
(Hamilton Village)	(3,725)	(3,567)	(81)	(5)	(51)	(21)	(44)
Lebanon Town	1,117	1,107	8	-	2	-	2
Lenox Town	8,539	8,425	80	10	11	13	51
(Canastota Village)	(4,773)	(4,681)	(66)	(5)	(10)	(11)	(33)
(Wampsville Village)	(569)	(561)	(5)	(1)	-	(2)	(3)
Lincoln Town	1,722	1,712	-	7	3	-	1
Madison Town	2,314	2,289	9	1	4	11	2
(Madison Village)	(396)	(395)	(1)	-	-	-	2
Nelson Town	1,495	1,479	10	6	-	-	4
Oneida City	10,810	10,670	56	58	16	10	53
Smithfield Town	1,001	979	18	2	-	2	5
Stockbridge Town	1,947	1,920	7	17	1	2	2
(Munnsville Village)	(499)	(495)	-	(4)	-	-	-
Sullivan Town	13,371	13,272	18	36	35	10	58
(Chittenango Village)	(4,290)	(4,251)	(5)	(11)	(21)	(2)	(13)

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and by Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report PHC 80-V-34.

In 1980, the whites among Madison County's population were generally younger than the nonwhites. Of the 914 nonwhites in the County, only 25.4 percent were 17 years of age or younger. For the white population, however, 29.5 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Madison County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
MADISON COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	65,150	4,495	14,684	39,381	6,590
White	64,236	4,441	14,506	38,748	6,541
Black	472	16	85	341	30
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	161	16	36	101	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	155	13	34	101	7
Other	126	9	23	90	4
Spanish origin	336	31	93	199	13

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Madison County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Madison County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Syracuse three-county labor area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Onondaga, Madison and Oswego counties. Syracuse, the population and industrial center, is in Onondaga County which borders on Madison County.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Madison County with the broader job market can be seen from data on the daily commutation of workers from their county of residence to the county where they work. Table 9 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Madison County in 1970.

Table 9. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS TO AND FROM MADISON COUNTY
1970

Commutation	Number
Live and work in Madison County	12,738
Live in Madison County, work outside of the County	9,645
Onondaga County	6,018
Oneida County	2,448
Elsewhere	1,179
Work in Madison County, live outside of the County	2,975
Onondaga County	543
Oneida County	1,859
Elsewhere	573

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 10, 1974, New York State Department of Labor."

In 1970, about 12,700 persons both lived and worked in the County. More than 9,600 persons left their residence in Madison County to work outside the County and nearly 3,000 persons who resided outside the County commuted to jobs in the County. By far, the majority of persons living in but working outside Madison County, worked in Onondaga County. This large number of outcommuters to Onondaga County is the reason Madison County is part of the Syracuse LMA.

The Labor Force in Madison County

The resident labor force of Madison County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a rise in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market. Table 10 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
MADISON COUNTY
1974 - 1980

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	27.3	27.8	28.2	29.2	30.2	31.6	31.1
Employment	25.7	25.2	25.6	26.8	28.1	29.5	28.6
Unemployment	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.5
Unemployment rate	5.6	9.5	9.5	8.2	6.9	6.7	8.1

From 1974 to 1980, Madison County's civilian labor force grew 13.9 percent, an annual average growth rate of 2.3 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The rate of growth, however, was inconsistent and the labor force actually declined between 1979 and 1980. The employment expansion did not keep pace with the growth in the labor force. Employment grew 11.3 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 1.9 percent. Here too, growth was not steady. Employment decreased in two periods (1974-1975 and 1979-1980).

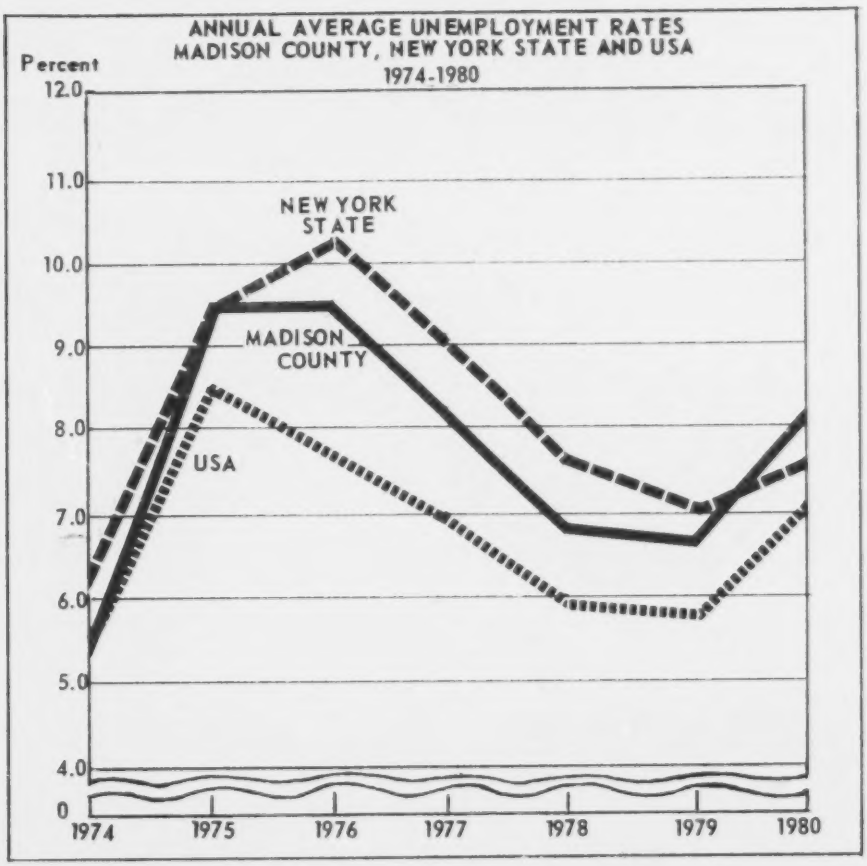
Growth in Madison County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (17.9 percent from 1970-1980) and 2) a surge in labor force participation (56.3 percent in 1970 to 62.4 percent in 1980. Labor force participation rates for men rose to 74.2 percent in 1980 (a climb of 2.5 percent from 1970). The labor force participation rate of women jumped 9.6 percent to 50.4 percent over the 1970-1980 period. The increase in the labor force participation rate for women over the 1970-1980 period was in line with statewide and national trends while the broadening in the participation rate for men was contrary to State and national trends (see Table 11).

Table 11. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Madison County	
Overall	56.3	62.4	+6.1
Male	71.7	74.2	+2.5
Female	40.8	50.4	+9.6
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

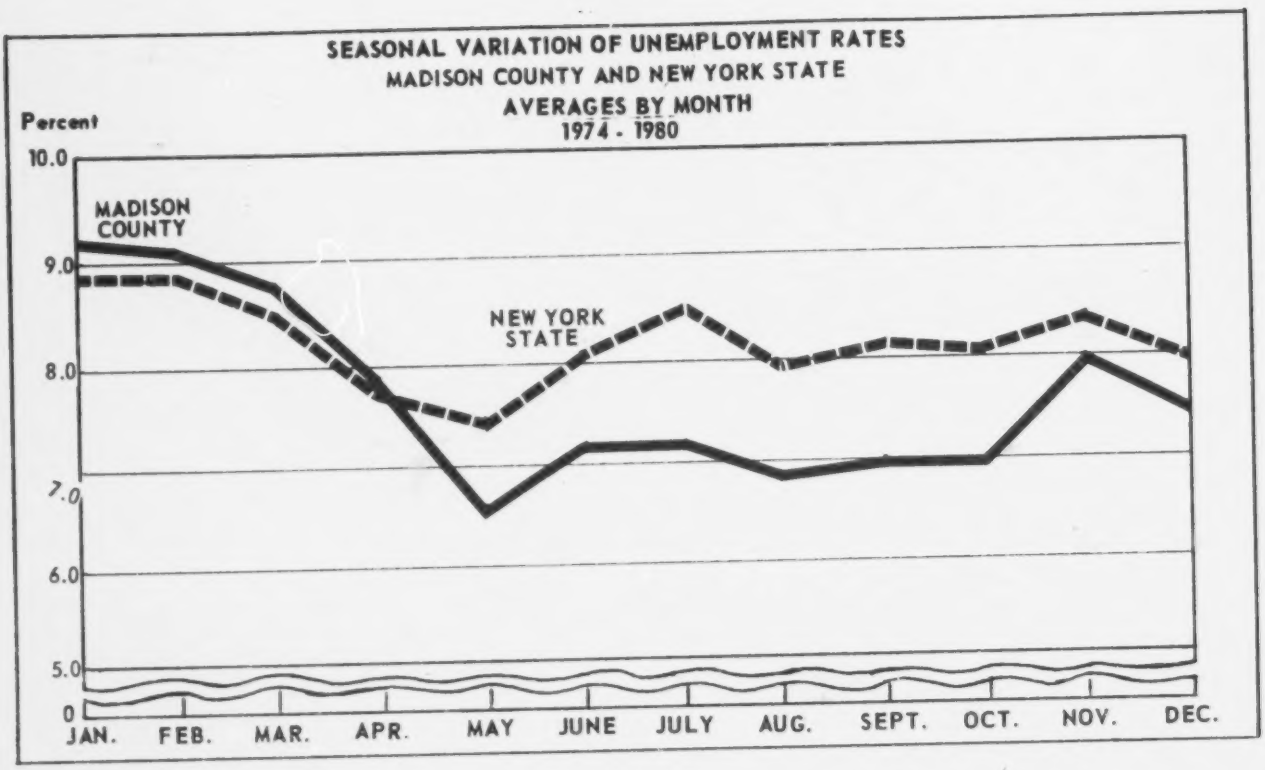
Changes in Madison County's unemployment rate followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates during the period 1974-1980 (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (5.6 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 9.5 percent in 1975 and 1976. Nationally the jobless rate reached a high of 8.5 percent in 1975. The following year the State rate topped at 10.3 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State and nation began to rise again in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Although more pronounced for the County, seasonal swings in unemployment rates were similar for Madison County and New York State. (See Graph 4.) County jobless rates generally exceeded State rates from January through April and were usually lower than State rates from May through December. Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in mid-winter. Madison County usually experienced its lowest unemployment rate of the year in May. This occured because seasonal projects had resumed but students had not yet flooded the job-market seeking summer jobs.

GRAPH 4



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the Syracuse LMA

A local economy, such as the Syracuse LMA, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in the Syracuse LMA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Syracuse LMA, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980) are shown in Table 12.

Table 12. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
SYRACUSE LMA, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Syracuse LMA	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	23.2	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	15.5	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	7.7	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	76.8	79.3	76.8
Construction	4.0	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	5.7	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	22.2	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	6.0	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	19.9	23.0	20.2
Government	19.0	18.4	17.9

The Syracuse LMA specialized primarily in durable goods manufacturing, especially air conditioners; refrigeration and heating units; electrical and electronic materials; military systems and closed circuit TV's; automotive parts; aluminum products; and glass containers.

The Syracuse LMA also specialized in government with several large state or federally operated facilities such as the State University of New York Upstate Medical Center, the Syracuse Developmental Center, the Hutchings Psychiatric Center, the Veterans Administration Hospital, the State University College at Oswego, and the State University Agricultural and Technical College at Morrisville.

Within Madison County, the major employers were:

Establishment	Product/Service
Colgate University	education
Community Hospital	medical
Dremolding Corp.	plastic molds
Dietooling Division	custom molding
Hubbard Indus., Inc. Subsidiary	molded plastic products
Gel Pak Corp.	meat packing
Oneida Ltd.	silverware and stainless steel tableware
Oneida Molded Plastics Corp.	molded plastic products
Owl Wire & Cable Co.	wire and cable
State University at Morrisville	education

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in The Syracuse LMA

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even among areas within states. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 13 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and the Syracuse LMA.

Table 13. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE SYRACUSE LMA
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-80

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Syracuse LMA
Nonagricultural employment, total	23.9	1.1	13.9
Manufacturing, total	8.4	-11.4	-0.4
Durable goods	13.7	-3.3	0.5
Nondurable goods	1.8	-18.6	-2.9
Nonmanufacturing, total	29.4	4.9	19.1
Construction	17.9	-24.7	-7.2
Transportation, communication and public utilities	12.5	-10.3	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	30.3	2.0	16.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31.2	2.5	24.8
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	18.8	30.2
Government	23.2	6.4	21.4

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Industry growth in the Syracuse LMA was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the LMA shifted as nonmanufacturing employment grew by 19.1 percent while manufacturing declined by 0.4 percent. Within manufacturing, a 0.5 percent increase in the number of workers in durable goods production was overshadowed by a 2.9 percent drop in nondurable goods manufacturing. In the nonmanufacturing sector, solid growth occurred in all divisions except construction where employment decreased by 7.2 percent. In summary, industry

employment in the Syracuse LMA followed the general State and national pattern of rapidly growing employment in nonmanufacturing and slower growth or a decline in the number of persons in manufacturing employment. In each industry division, however, employment in the Syracuse LMA grew faster or withstood declines better than the State but not as well as the nation.

The redistribution of the Syracuse LMA's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980 SYRACUSE LMA

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	228,100	259,800	+31,700
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	26.5	23.2	-3.3
Durable goods	17.5	15.5	-2.0
Nondurable goods	9.0	7.7	-1.3
Nonmanufacturing, total	73.5	76.8	+3.3
Construction	4.9	4.0	-0.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	6.2	5.7	-0.5
Wholesale and retail trade	21.7	22.2	+0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	5.5	6.0	+0.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	17.4	19.9	+2.5
Government	17.8	19.0	+1.2

Labor Market Stability in Madison County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 15 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Madison County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 21 manufacturing firms.

Table 15. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS
MADISON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981
(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Madison County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	7.2	3.6
New hires	5.6	1.9
Recalls	1.1	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	6.1	3.7
Quits	2.9	1.1
Layoffs	1.8	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 7.2 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period November 1980 to October 1981. Total separations averaged 6.1 per 100 over the same period.

The County accession rate was double the State average (7.2 versus 3.6) with the new hire rate nearly three times the State average (5.6 versus 1.9). The above average new hire rate reflected, in part, above average new hiring to replace employees who quit their jobs. The County recall rate was below the State average.

The County separation rate was considerably above the State average (6.1 versus 3.7) with quit rates roughly three times higher than the State average (2.9 versus 1.1). County layoff rates were nearly the same as the State average (1.8 versus 1.9). Almost two-thirds of the layoffs were temporary in nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Madison County during the period November 1980 through October 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Madison County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The direct effects (planned, underway or completed) on employment of major firm expansions or contractions are shown in Table 16. The direct job gains (+113) just offset the direct job losses (-110). The largest single change (-110) was the complete closing of the Champion Motor Homes Division of Titan Homes Inc. in Canastota.

Table 16. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
MADISON COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Diemolding Corp. Canastota	Addition to existing facility	+20
Madison Wood Prod., Inc. Bridgeport	New firm in a new building	+8
TIC Sales Corp. Canastota Z-Loda Corp.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+31
Champion Motor Homes Div. Canastota Titan Homes, Inc.	Complete closing of a facility	-110
Oneida Molded Plastics Corp. Oneida	Equipment expansion	NA
STK Electronics, Inc. Nelson	Expansion in a new building at the same location	+14
Gray-Syracuse, Inc. Chittenango	Addition to an existing facility	+40

NOTE: NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Madison County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 17 presents personal income of Madison County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 17 PERSONAL INCOME OF MADISON COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1974 AND 1978

($ million)

Source	1974	1978	Change		Percent of total	
			1974 to 1978		1974	1978
			Net	Percent		
Total personal income	$292.5	$400.6	108.1	37.0	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	207.5	279.8	12.3	34.8	70.9	69.8
Property income	43.7	58.0	14.3	32.7	14.9	14.5
Transfer payment	41.3	62.8	21.5	52.1	14.1	15.7

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978, personal income in Madison County climbed 37.0 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 69.8 percent of the total personal income of Madison County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 15.7 percent of personal income in Madison County and property income added 14.5 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Government employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Madison County in 1978 when they accounted for 28.4 percent of the total. Service industries were second, adding 22.0 percent. (See Graph 5). Agriculture, construction, trade, and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from manufacturing; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation, communication, and utilities, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Table 18 compares the 1978 levels and percent distribution of labor and proprietors' income earned in Madison County with that earned in the State, by County.

GRAPH 5

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
FOR MADISON COUNTY, 1978
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

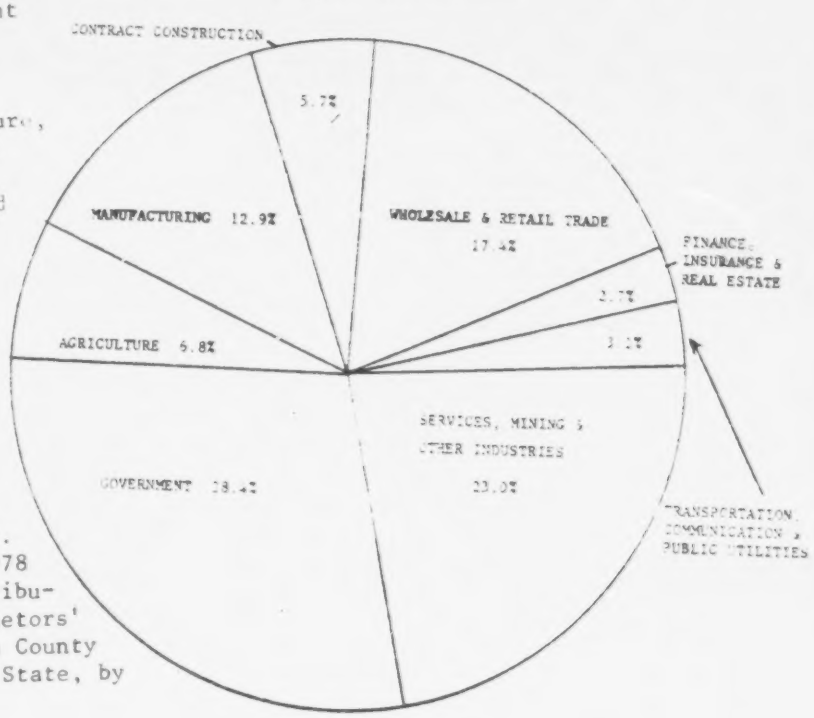


Table 18. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN MADISON COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978
($ millions)

Industry	Madison County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$185.7	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	12.6	6.8	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	23.9	12.9	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Construction	10.5	5.7	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	32.3	17.4	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	5.1	2.7	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	5.8	3.1	9,956.9	9.0
Services	40.8	22.0	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	52.7	28.4	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of the workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $23.9 million was earned in manufacturing establishments located in Madison County but was paid to residents of other areas as well as Madison County.

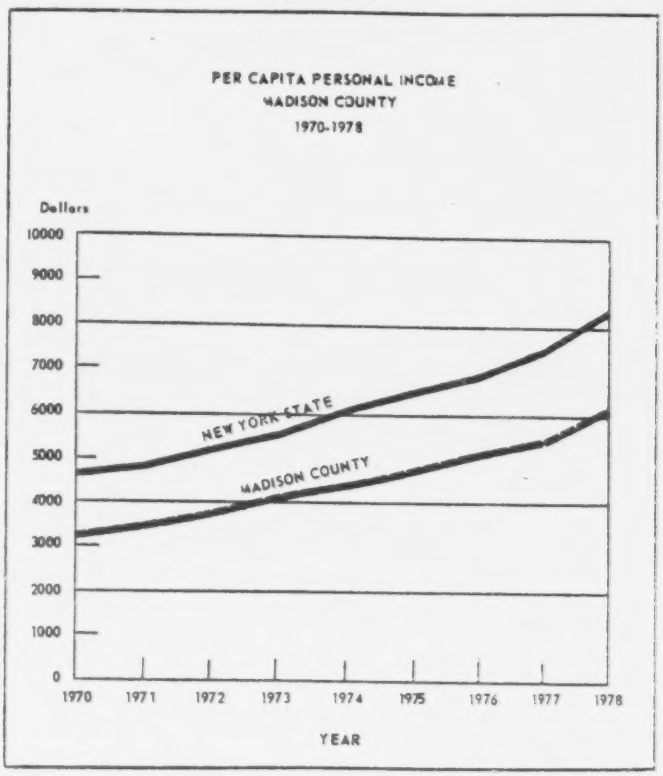
In 1978, labor and proprietors' income was $279.8 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 17) and only $185.7 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 18). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of the County is earned in neighboring counties by individuals commuting out of the County.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Madison County was $6,069 and ranked 49th among the 62 counties in New York State. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Madison County and the State for the period 1970-1978. For Madison County per capita personal income grew 84.2 percent compared to 78.7 percent for the State.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Madison County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the wholesale trade industry paid the highest average weekly wages during the period 1979-1980. Over the last 6 years the highest wages have generally been from mining; transportation, communication, and public utilities; manufacturing (nondurables), and wholesale trade. The lowest wages have been associated with agriculture and retail trade. Table 19 presents annual weekly wages paid in Madison County between 1975 and 1980, by major industry group.

Table 19. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP
MADISON COUNTY
1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$212	$159	$116	$134	$132	$160
Mining	244	260	246	260	265	284
Construction	195	194	213	242	261	259
Manufacturing-durable goods	183	206	214	215	227	239
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	155	164	177	191	214	220
Transportation, communication, and utilities	219	234	260	295	249	271
Wholesale trade	219	227	246	272	273	317
Retail trade	98	106	117	126	136	141
Finance, insurance and real estate	150	163	159	172	193	207
Service	146	156	162	167	192	194
Government	237	243	254	162	184	218

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying governmental jobs included in the government category of Table 19 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income ~~Guide~~lines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 20 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Madison County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR MADISON COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 21. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
MADISON COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	5,079
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	6,356
85 percent LLSIL	8,129
100 percent LLSIL	10,431

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 1,689 Madison County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $161,148 per month or $95.41 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 22) an average of 89.9 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 8.5 percent for Home Relief and 1.6 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
MADISON COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	1,799	1,588	49	1	161
February	1,733	1,533	40	-	160
March	1,718	1,535	34	-	149
April	1,718	1,549	42	1	126
May	1,672	1,504	31	-	137
June	1,626	1,481	35	-	110
July	1,648	1,459	10	-	179
August	1,641	1,486	12	1	142
September	1,611	1,466	15	1	129
October	1,617	1,481	10	-	126
November	1,660	1,495	27	-	138
December	1,828	1,652	22	-	154
12-month average	1,689	1,519	27	*	143

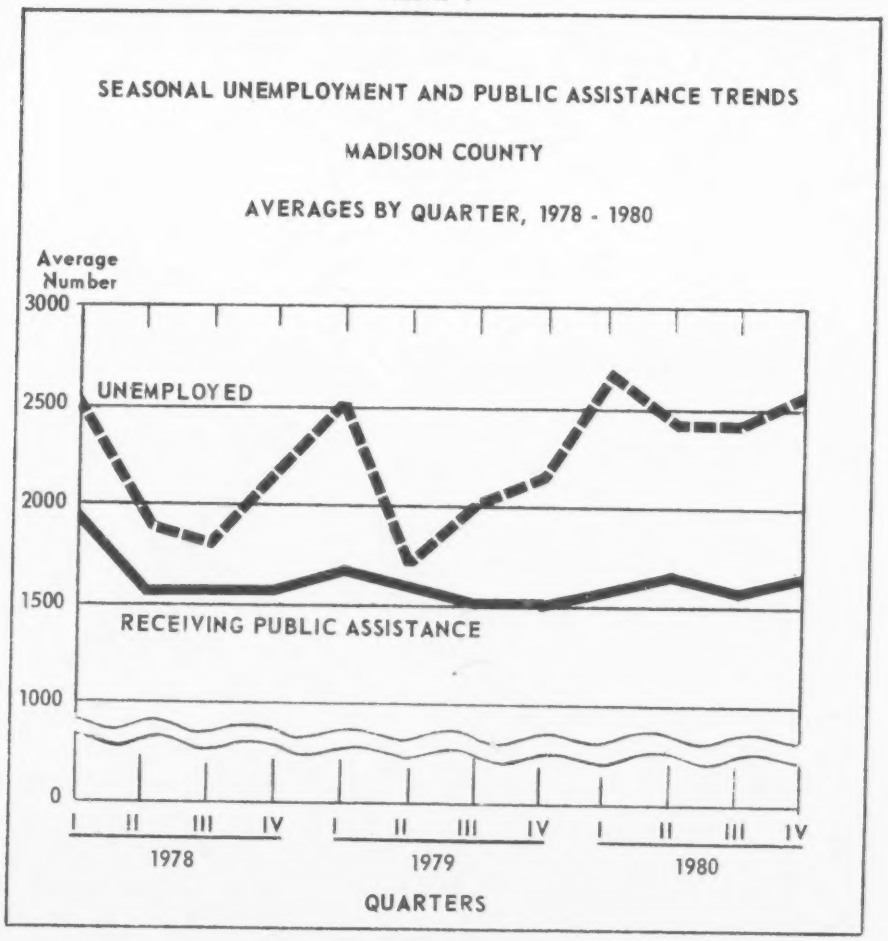
* Less than 1.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Madison County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 22 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 14,435 in Madison County. Of the County total, 50.6 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 49.4 percent in grades 7-12, roughly the same percentages as for the State.

Public school students comprised 97.9 percent of the total school enrollment in Madison County, well above the 83.1 percent level for the State. Non-public school enrollment accounted for 2.1 percent of all students within the County, compared with 16.9 percent for the State. Table 23 presents the distribution of students in Madison County according to school enrollment.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
MADISON COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	7,316	7,119	14,435
Public	7,121	7,011	14,132
Non-public	195	108	303

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From the school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981 both New York State and Madison County experienced declines in school enrollment, the decline in Madison County was nearly the same as for the State, although the decline in public school enrollment within the County was proportionately less than for the State. Non-public school enrollment within the County fell sharply while the State reported an upturn. Table 24 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Madison County.

Table 24. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND MADISON COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Madison County	14,822	14,435	-2.61
Public	14,488	14,132	-2.46
Non-public	334	303	-9.28

NOTE: Includes ungraded students. Totals do not include pre-kindergarten.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Madison County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in Madison County, 59.2 percent were expected to continue their education, compared with 69.0 percent for New York State. A greater percentage of Madison County high school graduates sought employment than of high school graduates statewide.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND MADISON COUNTY FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Madison County	995	26.2	28.2	4.8	28.2	3.3	9.1
Public	995	26.2	28.2	4.8	28.2	3.3	9.1
Non-public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 98.9 percent of the student population in Madison County was white. The highest concentration of white students was in the Chittenango and DeRuyter school districts. Brookfield and Canastota reported the largest concentration of black students. Table 26 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 26. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN MADISON COUNTY 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.4	0.2	0.5	98.9
Brookfield	1.0	-	-	99.0
Canastota	0.8	-	0.3	98.9
Cazenovia	0.4	-	0.1	99.5
Chittenango	0.2	*	0.1	99.7
DeRuyter	-	-	0.2	99.8
Hamilton	0.5	-	0.5	99.0
Madison	0.5	-	-	99.5
Morrisville Eaton	*	0.8	-	99.1
Oneida	0.5	0.4	1.3	97.8
Stockbridge Valley	-	-	2.5	97.5

* Less than 0.1 percent.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Madison County in neighboring Oneida County. These are sponsored by the Madison-Oneida BOCES. The respective programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Madison-Oneida BOCES Spring Road Verona, New York 13478	Agriculture Education prevocational curriculums agriculture production agricultural mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Distributive Education general merchandising-sales transportation and service Health Occupations Education prevocational curriculums nursing, licensed practical nurse assisting (nurse aide) Home Economics Education prevocational curriculums care and guidance of children clothing and textiles food services institutional support services

Educational Institution	Programs
Madison-Oneida BOCES (continued)	Business and Office Education data processing general office-typing-clerical Trade, Industrial, Service Education prevocational curriculums automotive body and fender automotive mechanics other automotive carpentry masonry plumbing and pipefitting custodial services drafting electrical occupations machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology

Within Madison County, several post-secondary occupational programs are available:

State University Agricultural and Technical College Morrisville, New York 13408	Agriculture Education agriculture production agriculture business agricultural mechanics ornamental horticulture conservation Health occupations medical lab nursing (associate degree) nursing (licensed practical) environmental health Home Economics Education food services Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial supervision-business administration Technical Education agricultural technology automotive technology electrical technology mechanical technology other engineering technology other technical occupations Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive mechanics commercial arts occupations other construction-maintenance drafting electronics plastics occupations quantity food occupations other trade

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Madison County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Madison County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Madison County in the following occupational areas:

Secretarial and Clerical
Truck Driving
Computer Operations
Machine Trades
Diesel Mechanics
Auto Mechanics
Respiratory Therapy
Nursing (LPN)
Surveying Technology

Madison County expected to provide CETA services to 455 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 27.

Table 27. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY MADISON COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	55
On-the-job training	47
Work experience	303
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	50
Total	455

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 28 presents a profile of Madison County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 28. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
MADISON COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	50.7	51.8	57.5	57.0	21.4
Female	49.3	48.2	42.5	43.0	78.6
Age					
14-19	20.7	16.4	13.9	13.8	37.1
20-21	6.0	14.3	10.1	10.0	5.0
22-44	39.5	57.4	63.4	63.4	49.3
45-54	11.6	7.1	8.5	8.5	6.9
55 and over	22.2	4.8	4.1	4.3	1.7
Race					
White	98.9	97.9	98.1	97.1	97.8
Black	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8
Hispanic	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
Other	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND
MADISON COUNTY

During Fiscal Year 1981, 3,141 applicants from Madison County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period 2,943 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,498 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the Madison County area had a ratio of 4.2 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: cashier I, stock clerk, and carhop.

Some of the more difficult occupations for applicants to find employment included clerk general II, cashier-checker, accounting clerk, administrative clerk, kitchen helper, nurse aide, machine operator II, construction worker I, and industrial-truck operator.

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand?

As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: At 8.8 applicants per job opening ratio for this occupational group had the second highest applicant/opening ratio among the 9 occupational groups. There were 282 registered applicants and 32 openings received.

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 775 applicants available and 302 job openings received, or 2.6 applicants for each opening during the period.

Labor surplus--Labor surpluses were identified for the following occupations: secretary, keypunch operator, clerk (general II), bookkeeper I, cashier-checker, accounting clerk, administrative clerk, salesperson (general merchandise), and stock clerk (self-service store).

Potential labor shortage--Shortages should be investigated for cashier I, stock clerk, receptionist, and sales clerk.

Service: The service category had a ratio of 5.1 applicants available for each job opening received during the period or a total of 441 applicants and 86 openings.

Labor surplus--Houseworker (general) and nurse aide were determined to be labor surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Labor shortages probably exist for: carhop, counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), bartender, cook (hotel, restaurant), cook (short order I), cook (mess), nursery school attendant, guard (security), and cleaner (commercial or institutional).

Farming, Fishing and Forestry: This occupational group had the second lowest applicants-to-opening ratio of the 9 occupational groups--3.2 applicants per opening. Registered applicants during the period totaled 133 while openings received amounted to 42.

Potential labor shortage--Farmworker (dairy) should be investigated for labor shortages.

Processing: There were 88 registered applicants and 12 job openings in this occupational group during the period, a ratio of 7.3 applicants for each opening.

Machine Trades: There was an average of 3.4 applicants registered for each job opening for machine trades occupations, or a total of 248 applicants and 73 openings.

Labor surplus--Surpluses existed for production-machine tender and machine operator I and II.

Potential labor shortage--Two occupations should be examined for labor shortages: wine-drawing-machine tender and standing-machine operator.

Benchwork: Applicants seeking work in this occupational group totaled 94 while 7 job openings were received. There were 13.4 applicants for each opening, the highest ratio of the 9 occupational groups.

Structural Work: A ratio of 6.5 applicants were registered for each job opening received in structural work occupations. There were 307 job applicants and 47 job openings.

Labor surplus--Construction worker I, operating engineer, and maintenance repairer (building) were determined to be labor surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages existed for automobile-body repairer, welder (arc), electrician and construction worker II.

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 478 applicants registered and 115 job openings received during the period, the ratio of applicants to openings was 4.2. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. These occupations are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surplus--Labor surplus occupations include tractor-trailer-truck driver, truck driver (heavy), automobile service-station attendant, industrial truck operator, laborer (stores), and material handler.

Potential labor shortage--Occupations that should be reviewed for labor shortages included: truck driver (light), bus driver, packager (hand), and bandolier packer.

Table 29 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Madison County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Madison County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 29 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Madison County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 29 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 62 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 29. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
MADISON COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	3,141	1,498	2,943	4.2
Professional, technical, and managerial	282	101	32	8.8
Clerical and sales	775	272	302	2.6
Service	441	221	86	5.1
Farming, fishery, forestry	133	63	42	3.2
Processing	88	25	12	7.3
Machine trades	248	114	73	3.4
Benchwork	94	33	7	13.4
Structural work	307	138	47	6.5
Miscellaneous	478	233	115	4.2
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Teacher, elementary school	17	5	3	5.7
Teacher aide I	11	5	1	11.0
Management trainee	14	2	1	14.0
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	68	24	7	9.7
Clerk typist	56	15	14	4.0
Keypunch operator	13/	6	1	13.0
Typist	19	5	7	2.7
Clerk, general	44	18	7	6.3
Clerk, general II	17	12	1	17.0
Bookkeeper I	32	14	3	10.7
Bookkeeper II	15	6	3	5.0
Cashier I	31	6	41	0.8
Cashier II	35	16	5	7.0
Cashier-checker	51	30	1	51.0
Accounting Clerk	15	5	1	15.0
Administrative Clerk	40	15	2	20.0
Stock Clerk	143	4	163	0.9
Receptionist	17	6	7	2.4
Salesperson, general merchandise	13	7	0	*
Sales clerk	22	6	9	2.4
Stock clerk, self-service store	12	6	1	12.0

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 + 3)
Services				
Houseworker, general	13	8	0	*
Car hop	4	0	10	0.4
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	18	8	14	1.3
Waiter/waitress, formal	11	3	2	5.5
Waiter/waitress, informal	49	22	4	12.2
Bartender	17	8	5	3.4
Cook (hotel, rest.)	10	3	4	2.5
Cook, short order I	16	7	6	2.7
Cook (mess)	10	3	5	2.0
Kitchen helper	42	22	3	14.0
Nurse aide	43	24	0	*
Nursery school attendant	11	5	3	3.7
Guard, security	15	8	4	3.8
Cleaner, commercial or institutional	36	18	7	5.1
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, dairy	56	30	28	2.0
Processing				
Injection-molding-machine operator	16	10	1	16.0
Machine trades				
Production-machine tender	13	2	1	13.0
Wire-drawing-machine tender	9	0	15	0.6
Machine operator I	16	10	2	8.0
Stranding-machine operator	5	0	12	0.4
Machine operator II	37	16	0	*
Automobile mechanic	36	22	5	7.2
Assembler, small parts	10	3	0	*
Electronics assembler	15	5	0	*
Structural work				
Automobile-body repairer	15	8	4	3.8
Welder, arc	14	5	4	3.5
Electrician	10	2	4	2.5
Operating engineer	14	9	0	*
Construction worker I	40	18	1	40.0
Construction worker II	75	36	22	3.4
Maintenance repairer, building	13	3	0	*

Table 29. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	23	9	2	11.5
Truck driver, heavy	37	21	3	12.3
Truck driver, light	24	17	6	4.0
Bus driver	10	4	3	3.3
Automobile-service-station attendant	11	5	0	*
Packager, hand	59	19	33	1.8
Bandolier, packer	13	1	19	0.7
Industrial-truck operator	14	9	0	*
Laborer, stores	10	7	0	*
Material handler	214	105	39	5.5

* Indicates that these occupations had 0 openings. Therefore applicant and opening ratio is not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
MADISON COUNTY

1.

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	28,904
Rural	36,246
Families	15,835
Households	20,805

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	15,466	8,353	7,113
Married	27,740	13,863	13,877
Separated	916	411	505
Widowed	3,462	582	2,880
Divorced	2,307	988	1,319

3.

Housing units (all types)	23,918
Urban	9,754
Rural	14,164
Year-round housing units*	22,188
Occupied	20,805
Vacant	1,383
Seasonal/migratory units	1,730

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	4,100	2,243	1,857
2 persons	6,143	4,662	1,481
3 persons	3,654	2,844	810
4 persons	3,576	2,928	648
5 persons	1,847	1,544	303
6+ persons	1,485	1,207	278

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	457
10,000 - 14,999	779
15,000 - 19,999	1,102
20,000 - 24,999	1,348
25,000 - 29,999	1,423
30,000 - 34,999	1,327
35,000 - 39,999	993
40,000 - 49,999	1,398
50,000 - 79,999	1,502
80,000 - 99,999	206
100,000 - 149,999	130
150,000 - 199,999	26
200,000+	21
Median value	30,900

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	20,621	15,322	5,299
Black	84	49	35
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	50	30	20
Asian/Pacific Islander	26	15	11
Other	24	12	12
Spanish origin householders	70	43	27
White	56	37	19
Black	-	-	-

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

/

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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